



8-1878

## Jacksonville Republican | August 1878

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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# Jacksonville

# Republican

VOLUME XLII.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2155.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. CRANT.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

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## THE OLD BARN.

Nickety, old, and crazy.  
Shingleless, lacking some doors;  
Bad in the upper story,  
Wanting some boards in the floors;  
Beams strung thick with cobwebs,  
Ridgepole yellow and gray,  
Hanging in helpless innocence  
Over the mow of hay.

How the winds turned around it—  
Winds of a stormy day—  
Scattering the fragrant hay-seed,  
Whisking the straws away;  
Streaming in at the crannies,  
Spreading the clover smell,  
Changing the dark old granary  
Into a flowery dell.

Oh, how I loved the shadows  
That cling to the silent roof;  
Day dreams were with the quiet,  
May a gliding roof;  
I climbed to the highest rafters,  
And watched the shadows at play,  
Admiring the knots in the boarding,  
And rolled in the pillows of hay.

Palace of king couldn't match it,  
The Vatican loses its charm,  
When placed in my memory's balance  
Beside the old gray barn;  
And I'd rather scent the clover,  
Piled in the barn roomy mow,  
Than sit in the breath of the Highlands  
Poured from Apennine brows!

## Pleasant Hours at Summer Rest.

BY MAUDE SUTHERLAND.

School had closed for the summer vacation. I had graduated with high honors. About the middle of July I received a letter from my cousin, Bessie Landon, requesting me to spend a month with her. She said her father had presented her with an elegant pony phaeton, and another pony, so that we could drive all around the country alone. She also spoke of many other out-door enjoyments.

After a hasty perusal of this letter I hurried to mamma to know whether I could accept this kind invitation. She having no objection to offer, I seated myself to write a few lines to Bessie. I told her I would start on Thursday for Summer Rest. For several days I was very busy preparing for my journey. But at last, Thursday dawning bright and clear, with a light heart I bade adieu to my mother at the depot, promising to write as often as I could. My mother placed me in charge of a friend who was going to the same place that I was.

I enjoyed the ride on the cars very much. We arrived at our journey's end about 6 o'clock p. m. Bessie was at the station to meet me in her phaeton. She seemed delighted to see me. Just here let me describe Bessie Landon. She was about sixteen years of age, (I am two years her senior) medium height, had laughing blue eyes, light brown hair, that hung in ringlets about her shoulders and fair complexion. Bessie looked very pretty. I thought, in her white dress, leghorn hat and blue ribbons.

Bessie's parents were wealthy. Doctor Landon being one of the most skillful physicians of the village country. Bessie had a brother, named William, who was a year or two older than she.

My visit is drawing to a close. I am glad and sorry. I want to see my mother very much. I never was away from home as long before. But I am sorry to part with Bessie and all my friends and relatives.

Mr. Roberts is going to be my escort home; he says he wishes to make the acquaintance of my mother. He told me last evening that he loved me, and asked me to be his wife. He said he loved me the first moment he saw me. He said, "Speak darling, and keep me no longer in doubt." For answer I hid my blushing face on his shoulder.

Bessie has promised to spend a month with me this winter. Then she will often see Edward and her brother, as they both study in New York.

I bade a sad adieu to Bessie and my other relatives and friends. They were all around at the station to see me off. George is a pleasant escort. As we are speeding along in the cars he is telling me about his southern home, where he says in the Spring he expects to take a fair young bride, named Leila Moore. I tell him he must ask Mamma first, maybe she won't let me go so far from home. He says he will take her, too.

We are nearing the city. How nice it is to be home again! When we reached the depot, I found mother waiting for me. She welcomed me most warmly, and said she had felt very lonely without her Leila. Introduced Mamma to George. She seemed pleased with him. I could see. I had often spoken of him in my letters home, so that Mamma seemed almost as if she was acquainted with him a long time. That evening Mamma had a long talk with George. She said she could not part from me, as I was the only child. She at length persuaded George to say he would reside in New York, promising to let me go with him every winter to visit his mother and sister.

Well, the next evening we went to see Laura Benson. We rowed out now, and he calls me Leila) doing the rowing. We wanted to help, so Bessie and I each took an oar, but we splashed the water all over our dresses, and could not make the boat go. Ed and Will laughed heartily, but said they would teach us some day. We thanked them, but said we did not want them to teach us, we could learn our own selves, if we tried several times, which we secretly thought we would do some day, when the boys were off fishing or hunting.

We spent a very pleasant evening with Laura Benson; she had quite a number of friends at her house in the evening after tea. I met two or three very pleasant young gentlemen. One particularly I admired. He is from the South. His name is George Roberts. I judge he is about twenty-four years of age. He is so pleasant and frank in his manners that no one could help liking him. The first evening he told all about his home in Georgia, where he had a mother and a sister living, his father having died when he was quite small. He said I reminded him so much of his sister, who was about my age. Perhaps that is the reason he was so interested in me. He has piercing blue eyes, which seem to read your soul, when he is looking at you. He is going to be at the garden party at our house on Tuesday.

On our way home from Laura's Bessie asked me who that handsome looking young gentleman was I was talking to so much. I told her who he was, and said I had taken the liberty to invite him to the party. Bessie said that was all right, as he was a friend of Laura's.

Tuesday came at last. In the morning I received a bouquet with Mr. Roberts' compliments. About five o'clock carriage after carriage began to drive up to the door, until in a short time we had altogether about thirty couple on the lawn and in the house. Among the first was my friend, Mr. Roberts. I thanked him for the bouquet, which I carried with me. I walked with him and played and sung for him, which seemed to delight him very much. He has a very fine voice. We sang the duet, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" Bessie came over and thanked me, and said it sounded charming. Poor Bessie! She is very busy trying to entertain her guests this evening, but she has a good assistant in Will. I see Edward's eyes following me. He will tell me in confidence that Edward liked Bessie very much, and I think Bessie likes him. Perhaps some day he knows but it may be a match. Edward is studying law; he expects to enter the bar in a year.

The guests are beginning to depart. Mr. Roberts was one of the last to leave. Will invited him to join us in a fishing party the next day; which he eagerly accepted; but it was rainy, so we could not go.

Bessie and I went out riding every pleasant day; or sometimes George and I would ride horseback, and Bessie and Edward. We also attended many picnics and boating parties.

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A natural river begins in countless little runlets, which unite in a network of larger streams, to unite in their turn in still larger ones, until a strong current receives the united flow from all. The sunless stream that supplies a great city, like New York, reverses all this. It begins at a single stream and divides into millions of outlets. The network of pipes through which the Croton is delivered aggregates a length of 440 miles, and the daily flow averages 100,000 gallons.

## Ship Stations in Mid-Ocean.

The possibility of anchoring vessels at a maximum depth of three miles in mid-ocean, may be reasonably entertained in this progressive century, and a plan for such a project has thus been sketched: An International Company is to be organized, its project and property to be secured as neutral by treaties in the event of wars. The great maritime nations are then to be solicited for pecuniary and other aid, as old war vessels, cables, buoys, etc., will be required. Across the great Atlantic plateau these vessels are to be placed just the distance apart it will take a vessel twelve or twenty-four hours to run. One or two telegraphic cables, or perhaps telephones, will be laid near, stretching from America to Ireland, with connecting branches running to each of the eight or sixteen anchored vessels. These vessels are manned and rigged so as to be manageable should they get adrift. They will then be ready for the performance of the following duties: Postal marine insurance and telegraphic stations. They will also be used as electric light ships, relief, life, property and survey stations, as also for meteorological observations. Every feature seems to be covered by the project. Proper supports for the deep anchorings, adjustable branch connections with the telegraph cable, and appliances to loosen the powerful strain and constant motion of the anchored or rather moored vessels—all of these details have been well considered. As a steamer nears a mid-ocean station, the mail bags are exchanged and cablegrams transmitted, together with the daily morning and perhaps evening papers just from the press on board the station and containing up to that hour news from all parts of the civilized world. Here likewise may the sick and soiled passengers lie over to return on the next steamer passing. Supplies are renewed and succor given if in distress. The stations will be supplied with every modern appliance for the saving of life and property and a force of able seamen. It is said that the salvage percentage upon distressed vessels saved from loss and shipwreck will alone pay a handsome dividend. The liberal aid of all nations is expected to an extent that will preclude the necessity of the company raising much capital from its members. Prominent enterprising men in every country will be solicited to join it and act as agents in obtaining the aid of their respective governments. The telegraphic notice of approaching storms at sea would be of great service to vessels, while an opportunity for a study of the winds and currents and a comparison of logs would be invaluable. The whole project is novel and useful, and if carried out will prove a humanitarian and profitable enterprise to the world.

## Riding a Hunting Elephant.

It is "fun" for boys and girls to ride on the back of the elephant of some traveling menagerie. Two or three times around a small ring. If however they were obliged to make a long journey on an elephant, they would find the low locomotion and the unpleasant jolting intolerable.

An Englishman, recording his experience of riding twenty miles on an elephant's back, compares the motion to that of being pitched and rolled about in a small boat in a choppy sea. To make himself comfortable, he had strapped on the elephant's pad a small bedstead, with the legs turned up. Round these he passed ropes, so as to make a rail, with a soft mattress underneath his stretched out body, and bolsters on either side. He thought to sleep through the journey.

It was a delusion. He pitched forward and rolled over with every motion of the jolting brute. And it was only when, onsting the mahout, or driver, and crossing the animal's neck with his legs, he drove her himself, that he rode with any comfort.

One day news was brought to an English camp in the interior of India that a tiger had killed and eaten a cow near the neighboring village. A party was immediately organized for a tiger-hunt. Four elephants were ordered up, and a number of beaters sent forward to drive the tiger out of the ravine in which he had sought cover.

On a wild-looking female elephant rode the doctor of the camp. She was quiet enough, so long as the other females were kept out of her sight. But if one of them approached, up went her trunk, and, with a shrill trumpet, down she charged upon her rival.

Her calf accompanied its mother on the hunt, and was the cause of much vexation of spirit. If the attendant held him in by a cord, he squealed. If left to himself, he wandered off, and then his mamma would rush after him.

Losing all patience, the doctor ordered the attendant to tie the little one to the mother's neck. Just then, one of the signal-men, perched in a tree, telegraphed with his hand that the tiger was stealing along the ravine. The mahout urged the elephant on. Advancing ten paces, she came to a halt. Pushing her calf under her chest she curled her trunk defiantly, and, in spite of the blows and abuse of the mahout, would not budge an inch.

The doctor, frantic at the idea of a tiger walking off, almost under his nose, and he not getting a shot, beat the mahout with the butt of his gun. The mahout beat the elephant, but not a foot would the obstinate beast move. "Let go the calf!" shouted the doctor.

to the attendant. The native untied the cord which bound the little fellow to his mother's neck. With a few capers he toddled off to the edge of the ravine and tumbled in head foremost.

With a shrill trumpet, the mother rushed after her offspring. Somehow, she got to the bottom of the ravine. How, the doctor never knew.

He lost his hat, his gun, and his temper. He was pitched to one end of the howdah, knocked against its sides, and whipped in the face by the bamboos, through which the anxious mother rushed after her wayward child.

He, heedless of the excitement he had created, gambled ahead, as playful as a kitten chasing a ball of yarn. Up a sloping mound he toddled, and, being out of breath was caught by his mother. For a minute or two, the elephant and calf stopped to breathe, and the doctor to recover his temper.

At the opposite side of the mound was a perpendicular descent of fifteen feet. Suddenly the calf marched to the edge, and flopped over on his back. Falling on the sandy bed of the ravine, he was uninjured, and the mother, though still anxious, remained quiet.

Just then, another female elephant came in sight, on the opposite bank of the ravine. Of course, the calf tried to climb up the bank to her.

That was too much for the jealous mother. With a shrill trumpet, she rushed to the edge of the mound. The mahout, knowing the danger, drove the sharp steel hook, used in driving, deep into her head.

The pain caused her to halt. Falling on her knees, with her head over the precipice, she shook herself violently.

The driver of the other elephant, seeing the cause of the excitement, drove her away. The attendant rushed up, and secured the calf. Then the mother rose from her knees, and, backing from the edge suffered the frightened doctor to dismount. If he would he would walk home, before he would mount that jealous brute again.

The tiger was wounded by a long shot from one of the officers, but escaped into the jungle. "My dear fellow," said the doctor, in telling his adventures to a friend, "it was enough to make Job throw up his wife's head; it was indeed."

## The Responsive Chord.

Rev. J. William Jones, in an address before the National Sunday School Convention, Atlanta, Ga., related the following incident:—In the early Spring of 1873, when the Confederate and Federal armies were confronting each other on the opposite hills of Stafford and Spotsylvania, two bands chanced one evening at the same hour to begin to discourse sweet music on either bank of the river. A large crowd of the soldiers of both armies gathered to listen to the music, the friendly pickets not interfering, and soon the bands began to answer each other. First the band on the northern bank would play "Scar Spangled Banner," "Maid Columbia," or some other national air, and at its conclusion the "boys in blue" would cheer most lustily. And then the band on the southern bank would respond with "Dixie" or "Bonnie Blue Flag," or some other Southern melody, and the "boys in gray" would attest their approbation with an old Confederate yell. But presently one of the bands struck up, in sweet and plaintive notes which were wafted across the beautiful Rappahannock, were caught up at once by the other band and swelled into a grand anthem which touched every heart, "Home Sweet Home!" At the conclusion of this piece there went up a simultaneous shout from both sides of the river—cheer followed cheer, and those hills which had so recently resounded with hostile guns, echoed and re-echoed the glad acclaim. A chord had been struck responsive to which the hearts of enemies—enemies then—could beat in unison; and, on both sides of the river,

Something down the soldier's cheek  
Washed off the stains of powder."

## Rained by a Spider.

Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the in-door walls of our houses for tell the near approach of rain; but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Disjurnal, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht, had studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December of 1794, the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland; and victory seemed certain, if the frost, then of unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French generals prepared to retreat; but the spider forewarned Disjurnal that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He contrived to communicate with the army of his countrymen; and its generals, relying upon his assurance that within a few days the waters would again be passable by troops. They delayed their retreat; but within twelve days the frost had returned—the French army triumphed, Disjurnal was liberated, and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch nation.

## A Fight with a Trout.

The hundred feet of silk swished through the air, and the tail fly fell as lightly on the water as a three cent piece (which no slamming will give the weight of a ten) drops upon the contribution plate. Instantly there was a rush, a swirl; I struck; and "Got him by—!" Never mind what Luke said I got him by. "Out on a fly!" continued that irreverent guide, but I told him to back water and make for the centre of the lake.

The trout, as soon as he felt the prick of the hook, was off like a shot, and took off the whole of the line with a rapidity that made it smoke. "Give him the butt!" shouted Luke. It is the usual remark in such an emergency. I gave him the butt, and, recognizing the fact and my spirit, the trout at once sank to the bottom and sulked. It is the most dangerous mood for a trout, for you cannot tell what he will do next. We reeled up a little, and waited five minutes for him to reflect. A tightening of the line enraged him, and he soon developed his tactics.

Coming to the surface, he made straight for the boat faster than I could reel in, and evidently with hostile intentions. "Look out for him!" cried Luke, as he came flying in the air. I evaded him by dropping flat in the bottom of the boat, and when I picked up my traps he was spinning across the lake as if he had a new idea; but the line was still fast. He did not run far.

I gave him the butt again, a thing he seemed to hate, even as a gift; in a moment, the evil-minded fish, lashing the water in his rage, was coming back again, making straight for the boat as before. Luke, who was used to these encounters, having read of them in the writings of travelers he had accompanied, raised the paddle in self-defence.

The trout left the water about ten feet from the boat and came directly at me with fiery eyes, his speckled sides flashing like a meteor. I dodged as he whisked by with a vicious slap of his bifurcated tail, and nearly upset the boat. The line was of course slack, and the danger was that he would entangle it about me and carry away a leg. This was evidently his game, but I untangled it, and only lost a breast button or two by the swiftly moving station. The trout plunged into the water with a hissing sound and went away again with all the line on the reel.

More butt. More indignation on the part of the captive. The contest had now been going on for half an hour, and I was getting exhausted. We had been back and forth across the lake, and round and round the lake; what I feared was that the trout would start up the inlet and wreck us in the bushes. But he had a new fancy, and began the execution of a manoeuvre which I had never read of. Instead of coming straight toward me he took a large circle, swimming rapidly and gradually contracting his orbit. I reeled in, and kept my eye on him. Round and round he went narrowing his circle.

I began to suspect the game, which was to twist my head off. When he had reduced the radius of his circle to about twenty-five feet, he struck a tremendous pace through the water. It would be false modesty in a sportsman to say that I was not equal to the occasion. Instead of turning around with him as he expected, I stepped to the bow, braced myself, and let her swing. Round went the fish, and round we went like a top. I saw a line of St. Mary's all round the horizon. The rosy tint in the west made a broad bank of pink along the sky above the tree-tops. The evening star was a perfect circle of light, a hoop of gold in the heavens. We whirled and reeled, and reeled and whirled. I was willing to give the malicious beast butt and line and all, if he would only go the other way for a change.

When I came to myself, Luke was gaffing the trout at the boatside. After we got him and dressed him, he weighed three-quarters of a pound. Fish lose by being "got in and dressed." It is best to weigh them while in the water. The only really large one I ever caught got away with my leader when I first struck him. He weighed ten pounds.

## Words of Wisdom.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.  
Boasters are cousins to liars.  
Confession of faults makes half amends.

Denying a fault doubles it.  
Easy shooteth at another and woundeth itself. Foolish fears double danger.  
God reaches us good things by our own hands.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.  
It costs more to avenge wrongs than it does to bear them.  
Knavery is the worst trade.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.  
Modesty is a guard to virtue.

Not to hear conscience is a way to silence it.  
One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.

Proud looks make foul words in their faces.

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.  
Richest is he that wants the least.  
Small thoughts indulged are little thieves.

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

Upright walking is sure walking.  
Virtue and happiness are near kin.  
You never lose by doing a good turn.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Unreasonable haste is the sure road to error.  
With God go gently the sea; without Him not over the threshold.

Characters never change. Opinions alter; characters are only developed.  
The more women look in their mirrors, the less they look to their houses.

Never scoff at religion, it is not only proof of a wicked heart, but of low breeding.  
I will listen to any one's convictions, but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have plenty of my own.

It is not difficult to do good, for the means are constantly clustering about every man's lips and hands.  
If you would rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur who barks at you as you go along.

The true end of freedom is to develop manhood and womanhood, not to make authors, mechanics or statesmen.

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, and blooms not again, though it be watered with tears.

The lessons of disappointment, humiliation and blunder, impress one more than those of a thousand masters.

If God ever failed one who trusted in him, you might doubt; but he never has, therefore you should be confident.

It is a good rule never to forget the kindly deeds which others do to you, and never to remember those you do for them.

The extreme pleasure we take in talking of ourselves, should make us fear that we give very little to those who listen to us.  
We should often have reason to be ashamed of our most brilliant actions if the world could see the motives from which they spring.

A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.

Charity toward the weakness of human nature is a virtue which we demand in others, but which we find very hard to practice ourselves.

Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained.

Alas! if the principles are not within us, the height of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubit to a man's stature as to his happiness.

Brevity is the soul and body of wit—it is wit itself, for it alone isolates sufficiently for contrasts; because redundancy or profusion produces no distinctness.

Though the word and the spirit do the main work, yet suffering so unbosoms the door of the heart, that both the word and the Spirit have easier entrance.

Christ says, "If ye love me keep my commandments. It would be well for us to pay more attention to our conduct and prove the depth of our feelings by our obedience."

Faces are as legible as books, only with these circumstances to recommend them to our perusal, that they are read in much less time and are much less likely to deceive us.

If a man becomes your friend all at once, not for any good reason, but apparently from caprice, the chances are that when his present mood is over he will at once leave you.















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### HUMILITY.

I will tell thee—I will tell thee  
Where my bosom friend shall be;  
Not where hollyhocks are flaunting,  
Not where violets scent the air.  
Not where gaily parrots chatter,  
Not where larks and linnets sing;  
Not with daisies of the autumn,  
But the lilies of the spring.  
Ever beds of palest plumage,  
Scatter sweetest music round—  
Ever flowers of richest odor,  
Grow the nearest to the ground.

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### Dora's Revenge.

Henry Cordy had gone, and Dora Vail had started as the clock struck ten. In half an hour her lover would be on the cars, going further away from his betrothed. He was about to start for Europe, to be gone a year. How long it seemed to Dora! The parting had been sad, and she was now alone. The clock struck eleven, and still she sat where her lover had left her. At last, with a deep sigh, she arose and retired to the solitude of her own apartment.

Dora Vail was the most beautiful girl in S—, and the beloved daughter of a retired merchant. Her mother had been in her grave nearly twenty years, and Dora had but few associates. Mr. Vale was a hard, stern man; but he loved his child dearly, and it was his greatest pleasure to gratify all her desires. Dora was indeed beautiful. Her hair hung in golden curls far below her waist, dark, lustrous eyes shone like diamonds under her drooping lids. Her teeth were like pearls, and her complexion, pearly pink and white.

Five months passed, Dora had heard from her lover by every steamer. His letters were long and interesting, giving graphic descriptions of all he saw during his wanderings. At first they were full of assuring passages of his undying love for her, but such expressions gradually ceased, until his letters became merely friendly missives. Occasionally he mentioned a certain blue-eyed girl, named Sara Eyre, coolly remarking that he had "taken quite a fancy to her."

But how did Dora receive this intelligence? Alas, her love for him had gradually diminished, until she knew she loved him no longer. But his cool letter stung her to the quick. One day, with a half vexed air she laid aside her much admired solitaire ring which had adorned her finger, and said:  
"I will play a little game with you, my devoted Henry. One day this shall belong to your wife. It has my name in it, but it shall adorn your bride's finger, even though it be Sara Eyre." She laughed softly to herself, but while she was thus musing there came a knock at her door. She started, but in a pleasant voice she said:  
"Come in."

A servant entered bearing a silver salver on which lay a card. Taking it up with a languid air she read the name of "Warren Wells." A deep blush suffused her cheeks, and with a hasty glance in the mirror she descended to the parlor.

As she entered the room a dark-complexioned gentleman hastened to greet her. After a few moments conversation he noticed the absence of the solitaire, and lightly touching her finger, he said:  
"I will ask no questions, but I am all curiosity to know the meaning of this." With an arch smile she replied:  
"My ring and I parted company this morning. I did not fulfil its promise." The young man was pleased at her cool reply, and said:  
"Your affections could not have been very deeply engaged."

She did not answer at once and he repeated the remark. She raised her eyes, and said, somewhat indignantly:  
"Mr. Wells, you are very presuming." "I beg your pardon, Miss Vail; I acknowledge that I am."

The conversation was turned, and continued for some time. At last he arose to go, but promised to call another time.

ved, and all was in readiness. Sara stood alone in her dressing room. Her eyes shone brightly, and her cheeks burned with excitement.

A low knock at the door, and Dora entered. In one hand she had a jewel-box, and with the other she lifted Sara's small white hand, and on her third finger she placed a brilliant solitaire ring.

"There, darling, is my present to you; wear it through the ceremony for my sake."  
"But I thought," said the blushing girl, "it was the custom for the—"  
"Hush; thought never did any good," interrupted Dora, sweetly. "Conceal your left hand from Henry when he comes for you, and only allow him to see your right when he is ready to slip the wedding ring over this."

"What a curious custom!" exclaimed Sara; but she did as she was told and asked no further questions.

The ceremony commenced, but when Henry lifted her left hand, he dropped it in dismay. He turned pale, the hot blush rushed to his head, and in low tones he exclaimed:  
"You wear a wedding ring."

"No, no," she stammered, it is a gift from Dora. She said it was the custom to wear—"  
"Hush," and he silently slipped the ring from her finger and slipped it in his vest pocket.

When the ceremony had concluded the bridal pair left the house on their tour.

Dora enjoyed her little revenge, and she now finds a devoted husband in Warren Wells. Every once, and a while Sara reminds Henry of Dora's strategy, and he lovingly embraces his wife, but he thinks of his surprise when he saw the solitaire on his darling's finger.

How Livingstone Died.

His party had passed along the northern shores of Lake Bangweolo, and had arrived on the banks of the Luapula river, at about ten degrees south latitude, expecting to find the fountains (the sources of the Nile) of which the natives gave him some account in reply to his questions. It would appear that, when he expected to solve the truth or otherwise of the problem, he was seized with dysentery, and deemed it best to return to some friendly chief in the Manyema country to recruit himself. This was in the beginning of 1872, and the party got entangled among the marshes of Bangweolo in February, where they encountered great privations from the constant rain above and the flood below. Livingstone managed to obtain some relief in a canoe on the water, while his men waded along the inundated shore. In this manner several affluent of the great lake were crossed with much difficulty; then he became so weak that he had to be carried in a litter on shore. Nevertheless, he strove to keep up manfully, making entries in his diary to within a few days of his demise. The last entry was dated April the 27th, as follows: "Knocked up quite, and remain—recover—sent to buy milk goats. We are on the banks of the Moliama." After this his "hand lost its cunning," his voice became almost inarticulate, and his limbs so weak that he was unable to step in or out of his litter. Still he perseveringly pushed on to get to some drier land in that watery region. With slow and toilsome travel the doctor and his party, greatly reduced in number, equipment, and supplies, proceeded as far as a town belonging to a Manyema chief named Kalungjoo. He was friendly and came himself to meet them on the way, dressed in Arab costume and wearing a fez. On the 29th he and most of his people came early to visit the dying explorer, saying everything should be done for his friend; but he was so weak that he could not walk out of his hut into his litter, and part of the wall was taken down to bring it to him. Then, he ferried across a tributary stream in the Ula country to a village belonging to another friendly chief named Chitamba. On the 30th of April that chief visited him, but he was too exhausted to converse. As night came on Sust was told that his dying master wanted to see him, and he asked for the medicine chest under his charge.

"With great difficulty," says that faithful attendant to Horace Waller, editor of the journals, "Dr. Livingstone selected the calomel, which he told him to place by his side. Then directing him to put a little water into a cup, and to put another empty one by it, he said in a low, feeble voice, 'all right; you can go now he was overheard to speak.' The last words he was overheard to speak were: 'I am not a doctor, but I am a man.'"

At about 4 o'clock next morning, the 1st of May, Chuma, Sust, and four other of his attendants entered the hut. A candle, stuck by his own wax on the side of a box, shed a light sufficient for them to see his form. Dr. Livingstone was kneeling by the side of his bed, his body stretched forward, and his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. For a minute they watched him. He did not stir; there was no sign of breathing. Then one of them, Matthew, advanced softly to him, and patted his cheeks. It was sufficient. Life had been extinct for some time, and the body was almost cold; Livingstone was dead.

It was very merry between now and fall, and a girl who has a million yards of pink mosquito bar in her own right, especially if you contemplate residing in New Jersey.

### Living in Paris.

The houses in the Avenues de Vincennes, St. Maude, and St. Maur are cheerful places, with gardens before and behind. The tenants are chiefly retired officers, government officials, and small annuitants; and if these abodes are not sumptuous they are pleasant and clean; one may find here, for five dollars a week a set of furnished apartments comprising four or five rooms, spacious and comfortable, and affording the additional advantage of gardens as above said. In some of these houses pension, that is board, can be had at the rate of about five francs or one dollar a day for three meals. Train cars pass along the avenues every five minutes, and take one to any point within the fortifications for thirty centimes; and there is also the circuit railway, which, has stations at Vincennes, Bel-Air, and St. Etienne, and runs trains to the exhibition every quarter of an hour for most moderate fares—75 cents for first class; 50 cents, second class; and 30 cents, third class. Of course the Bois de Vincennes district is not stocked with casinos and music-halls as the Champs-Elysees are, nor do brilliant equipages flash about there as there are the many of the inhabitants who speak English. However, there will be a race meeting at Vincennes during the summer, the Plateau de St. Maur is enlivened with frequent reviews of troops belonging to the Vincennes garrison, and that the Marne, which is within easy reach, affords capital fishing and bathing.

The Luxembourg quarter would be found more alluring to families possessing younger members of a studious turn; for here are the schools of law and medicine, the Palace of Justice, and several museums and public libraries. To all these places admission can be obtained without any formality. The lectures of the university professors, though nominally delivered for the benefit of registered students only, are open to all comers; for no matriculation cards have to be exhibited at the door, and indeed the lecturers are rather pleased to see foreigners come and hear them. Furnished lodgings overlooking the Luxembourg gardens are not difficult to find, and in some of the old streets near the Pantheon or the School of Medicine, one may occasionally light upon surprisingly ancient and magnificent houses, once princely mansions, but now let out in flats. Here the lover of the macabre will find himself at home. Old Paris has been fast disappearing amid later day improvements, but there are more vestiges of it than one might suppose; and some of these are not likely to crumble away for many generations to come. The patient searcher can find them for himself without a guide book; and an afternoon's walk among the crooked thoroughfares of that grand old quarter round the palace of Marie de Medici built, and where the Parisian municipal council now holds its sittings, will well reward the trouble it involves.

### Looking for Her Husband.

A well-dressed prisoner, about twenty years of age, clad in a neat gray overcoat, fashionable trousers, a Byron collar and a black silk cravat, stood before the bar of the Fifty-seventh street police court.

"Well, young man, said Justice Wandell kindly, for, as he said afterwards, he was rather prepossessed by the looks of the boy, "what are you here for?" The officer who had the prisoner in charge turned red fumbled awkwardly with the greasy Bible, which he had just kissed, and then said: "Ver honor, sir, ain't a boy, he's a woman; that is, sir, it's a woman with men's clothes on."

Justice Wandell looked over his gold-bowed eye-glasses and saw a slight figure, with a smooth round face, closely cropped, brown hair and mild blue eyes. "Well," exclaimed he, "young woman what are you here for?" "I don't know, sir," answered the prisoner in a pleasant voice. "I came to the city, sir, from Patterson, N. J., to look for my husband, who has deserted me and my two children. Don't you think it's right for me to find my husband if I can?"

"What is your name?" "Nellie Raymond, sir." "Mrs. Raymond," said his honor, "I would advise you to discard that male attire directly." "But I have no other, sir." "Well, well, well," said the court, "Of course, I mean as soon as you can. You are discharged, and I advise you to go right home."

### A Powerful Foe.

Domesticated horses have no real knowledge of their own strength and power, fortunately for man. With wild horses it is different. In the steppes of Russia it is not rare to see a two-year old colt rush singly to attack a band of four or five wolves, kill one or two of them, lame the rest, and spread the terror of his name throughout the country. The wild horse strikes with his fore feet like the stag, and not with his hind legs, as it is popularly believed. He draws himself up to his full height against his enemy, and pounds him beneath his murderous pestles; then seizes him between the shoulders with his formidable incisors, and tosses him to his mates, to make sport for themselves and their offspring.

### Summer Excursions.

The thoughtful spectator must view with surprise the exodus of thousands of our citizens across the ocean to make a grand tour of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy, following closely on each others' heels over beaten paths, and seeing little in reality of the manners and customs of the people visited. These tourists are subjected for ten days to all the annoyances of crowded steamships, close state-rooms, the perils of the deep and the miseries of sea-sickness. On reaching the land, they are annoyed by passport and custom-houses; packed into railway cars so arranged that they are exposed to robbery and insult; charged for extra baggage and without any provision for its safe and prompt delivery; oppressed by exorbitant demands, against which, through their ignorance of the language, they have no redress and considered wherever they may go as victims to be plucked, rather than as guests to be welcomed and fairly treated. And for all this where is the compensation? They can say that they have seen the lakes of England, of Ireland and of Switzerland, the gayeties of Paris and the bustle of London, the snow-capped summits of the Alps and the Apennines; they have drunk the waters of the German Spas, have inspected the art galleries in the large cities filled with the works of the masters; they may even gaze upon the pyramids of Egypt and the waters of the Nile; and for all this they have expended a large amount of money and much weariness of soul.

In view of these results and the time, money and weariness required to attain them, the question naturally arises: "Why should we, during the warm months of summer, leave our own to sojourn for a season in foreign lands? We have here at our very door all the variations of temperature and scenery, and all nationalities are to be found among our people. Considered simply as a question of economy—no small consideration during these 'hard times'—we far greater amount of pleasure is to be enjoyed on the Continent of America for a smaller amount of money. The traveler is annoyed, neither by passport nor custom-house regulations. Our railway system is as near perfection as invention and money can bring it. The Pennsylvania R. R., and many other leading lines are laid with steel rails, ballasted with stone, traversed by trains of cars hand-somely fitted up and supplied with every convenience. The convenient and luxurious Pullman Palace cars are furnished with all the appliances for repose and comfort, while the hotel cars supply the passengers with choice viands as they speed on to their destination. The introduction of the block system and Westinghouse brake, reduce the danger of accidents to a minimum. Everywhere telegraph lines keep up rapid communications, and the complete express system with the checking of baggage insures the safety of the baggage of tourists and relieves them from all responsibility. If communication by water is preferred our bays, rivers and lakes are covered with floating palaces, decorated with almost oriental magnificence, while bands of music enliven the tedious of the voyage.

But, with all these advantages, where shall we go? The difficulty arises not so much from the fewness but the multiplicity of the attraction. If our tastes lie in the direction of canyons and water falls, there are the Falls of Niagara, of Montmorency, of Trenton, and the wild leaping of the waters amid the canyons of Colorado. Others may prefer the rapids of the St. Lawrence, with its thousand isles. Are we fond of lakes? Then let us seek those grand bodies of water—Erie, Ontario, Superior, Michigan, or the minor beauties of Lakes George, Champlain, and the chain of lakelets that stud like emeralds the Northern boundary of New York. We have in different sections of the country springs impregnated with alum, iron and sulphur, magnetic, soda, hot and cold springs with the sparkling product from the fountains of Saratoga. Where can we find mountains to surpass in beauty and grandeur the granite hills of New Hampshire, the Alleghenies, the Blue Ridge, the White Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the huge builders of Colorado? Then we have the Hudson with its Palisades and Highlands; the Delaware with the romantic views on its upper streams; the placid Ohio and the Missouri, which roll their combined waters in a vast volume to the Gulf. In fact the names of the places of resort is legion and to tempt the visitors, routes have been laid out and combinations formed, which, while affording the greatest facilities, may be enjoyed at a very moderate cost. We again make, therefore, the very pertinent inquiry, "Why should we leave our native land in search of that measure of health, comfort and enjoyment which may be had on this side of the Atlantic, on far more reasonable terms?"

### A Bully Duelist.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the most accomplished bully on the Parisian press, is at his old tricks again. Recently there was a scene of recrimination in the Chamber of Deputies, and Cassagnac measured swords with M. Thomson, a Republican Deputy, at St. Germain. The results were a little more serious than usual, M. Thomson's throat being pierced by Cassagnac's sword. The Republican Deputy, it is hoped, will survive, but his recovery is

not certain. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the Bonapartist journal *Le Pays*, is of creole origin and has the complexion of a mulatto. His figure is tall and massive, but stooping, and his aspect as martial as he can make it. Cassagnac uses his pen as if he were a bludgeon, and when not engaged in writing articles of three columns' length—for his style is not concise—he may be generally found fencing in M. Puz's gymnastic rooms, and there is no denying that he fences well. Although but thirty-five years of age, he has already fought over fifteen duels, and will probably go on fighting duels until he gets badly stuck in the throat himself. So enthusiastically did he champion the cause of Bonapartism in the days of the Empire that on the 15th of August, 1868, when the Emperor made up his jewels, the only journalist who received the Legion of Honor was this young ruffian. The Empress sent her own Chamberlain, M. de Cosse-Brisse, to congratulate him. One of his most famous duels was with Henri Rochefort, who wields as scurrilous a pen as Cassagnac himself. This was before the war with Germany, Rochefort named pistols as the weapons, not wishing to run the risk of a thrust from such an accomplished swordsman as his adversary, but he calculated entirely without his host, and was badly wounded. Six years afterwards, in 1875, Rochefort challenged Cassagnac because the latter had called him "a mad dog." In 1875, and pistols were again named as the weapons, but the seconds contrived to get into such a wrangle over the distance that the encounter never came off. Another of his famous fights was with Gustave Flourens, the Radical editor whom he had assailed with great bitterness while the latter was undergoing Government prosecution and confined in prison. Flourens fought with great energy for half an hour, but finally fell exhausted by his wounds. Equally exciting was Cassagnac's encounter with M. Lissagaray. On that occasion Cassagnac simply parried, refusing to expose himself until he had thoroughly wearied out his antagonist. The fiery Gascon losing his prudence and his strength together, at last cried, "Why don't you strike?" to which Cassagnac smilingly replied, "That's my affair." As soon as he saw that Lissagaray was helpless from fatigue, he coolly ran him through. In July, 1873, Cassagnac had an encounter with M. Arthur Rane, the celebrated Lyonaise Radical, on Luxembourg territory, and was seriously wounded, his antagonist also sustaining some injury. But Cassagnac does not always follow his bluster with fight. About four years ago, he insinuated that M. Clemenceau, a Republican Deputy, was a coward, whereupon Clemenceau sent him a challenge of a rather unique sort proposing a duel between ten Republican and ten Bonapartist Deputies. To this wholesale invitation Cassagnac contemptuously replied that he would fight nobody but Gambetta, and that the Bonapartist Deputies could not accept such a challenge. On one occasion he refused to fight a certain Lieutenant Lullier, whereupon the latter slapped him, and Cassagnac was content to call for the police. On another occasion a M. Vermorel refused to accept his challenge, and Cassagnac resented this gross affront by spitting in his face on the boulevard and describing the exploit at length in the columns of *Le Pays*. Such is a brief chronicle of some of the characteristic amenities of French journalism.

For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up 'till ten or eleven or twelve o'clock, and then rises at five or six, because of the teaching of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours sleep. All the stuff written about great men who slept only three or four hours at night is false. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally, and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you cannot get in bed until late, then rise late. It may be improper for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. Let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before the public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It is barbarous to expect children to instantly land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses, with the thermometer below zero. Give us time after you call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

### Early Rising.

A gentleman visited an unhappy man in jail awaiting his trial. "Sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education. My street education ruined me. I used to slip out of the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer and to do all evil. Oh, sir, it is in the street that the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young."

### In the Street.

I have often wondered how it is that every man loves himself more than all the rest of men, and yet sets less value on his own opinion of himself than on the opinion of others. If, then, a good or wise teacher should present himself to a man and bid him to think of nothing and to design nothing which he would not express as soon as he had conceived, he could not endure it even for a single day. So much more respect have we to what our neighbors shall think of us than to what we shall think of ourselves.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Nothing is more dangerous, so far as your general health is concerned, than to overwork your tongue.

To love in order to be loved in return, is man; but to love for the pure sake of loving, is almost the characteristic of an angel.

Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips, and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising therefrom.

Every man's experience of to-day is that he was a fool yesterday and the day before yesterday. To-morrow he will most likely be of the same opinion.

The disesteem and contempt of others is inseparable from pride. It is hardly possible for us to overvalue ourselves, but by undervaluing our neighbors.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.

Music is the art of the prophets, the only art that can calm the agitations of the soul; it is one of the most magnificent and delightful presents God has given us.

Duty, though set upon by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Only those things can be denominated the goods of a man which are instruments for his benefit, how few are the goods even of the richest man among us.

The great business of a man is to improve his mind and govern his manners; all other projects and pursuits, whether in our power to compass or not are only amusements.

Riches are gotten with pain, kept with care, and lost with grief. The cure of riches lies heavier upon a good man than the inconveniences of an honest poverty.

Less wisdom is required in realizing a fortune than is necessary to use it properly. A man of one idea may accumulate money, but it takes a broader mind to spend it judiciously.

Parents are commonly more careful to bestow wit on their children than doing well; but their manners ought to be their greatest concern.

Children are very nice observers, and they will often perceive your slightest defects. In general, those who govern children forgive nothing in them, but everything in themselves.

No good writer was ever long neglected; no great man overlooked by men equally great. Impatience is a proof of inferior strength, and a destroyer of what little there may be.

The action of the soul is oftener in that which is felt and left unsaid, than in that which is said in any conversation. It broods over every society, and men unconsciously seek for it in each other.

"I have no time to devote to my children," says the business man, with a sigh; for he really feels the pressure of their society. But the excuse is an insufficient one; he should make time—let other things go; for no duty is more important than that he owes his offspring.

We all have to go through a great deal in our lifetime, if we want, with a good or in any way worthy. In this as in many other things, fear of encountering is the surest way of meeting; and those who are bravest in bearing are for the most part the least troubled in the end by the bother of such things.

Forbearance is the key note of married life. There can be no great discord, no large divergences from unfeelingness, so long as the husband forbears and the wife forbears. Now, this cannot be attained without some labor. Results are approached gradually in character, as they are in making a sandhill.

Man is like an engine—he will run well and long if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oils which keep the nerves from wearing out. Busy men and women think that time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost, and they really cement put in to fill up the joints to keep out the weather, and preserve the building.

If there is one lesson which history and revelation unite in teaching, it is this—that goodness and wickedness ever have been, and as long as the world lasts, ever will be, mixed up in this state of our existence—that social progress and civilization will never make goodness universal, eradicate vice, or bring the flesh into final subjection to the spirit.

To adopt the rule once given to a talkative girl by a friend who knew the world, "Never speak of yourself, and never say anything which is unnecessary," would seem at first likely to make Cartesian monks and nuns of us all; yet it is to be questioned whether the advice were wise or wise. There are always people who like to talk, and good listeners are rare.

No secret sin ought to have a "night-key" to its doors. No wicked practice should have access at its back windows. Many and many a sly temptation will present itself at the door of decency clad "in the white robe," and with a smooth word on its tongue. The dangerous sins are those which are "gently dressed." Wherefore the Master solemnly cautions us to watch for with prayer.

Avoid idleness, and fill up all the spaces of thy time with work and useful employment; for just easily sweeps in at those emptinesses where the soul is unemployed, and the body is at ease; for no easy, healthful, idle person was ever chaste if he could be tempted. But of all employments, bodily labor is the most useful and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil.

I have often wondered how it is that every man loves himself more than all the rest of men, and yet sets less value on his own opinion of himself than on the opinion of others. If, then, a good or wise teacher should present himself to a man and bid him to think of nothing and to design nothing which he would not express as soon as he had conceived, he could not endure it even for a single day. So much more respect have we to what our neighbors shall think of us than to what we shall think of ourselves.















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One-half column six months \$1.50  
One-half column nine months \$2.00  
One-half column twelve months \$2.50  
One column three months \$2.00  
One column six months \$3.00  
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TAUL BRADFORD, H. L. STEVENSON.  
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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate. JAY 25, 78-1

## JOB PRINTING FROM SMALL CARDS TO MAMMOTH POSTERS EXECUTED Neatly, Cheap, AND Promptly, AT THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

### GOOD NIGHT.

God keep you safe, my little love,  
All through the night;  
Rest close in His encircling arms  
Until the light.  
My heart is with you as I kneel to pray,  
Good night! God keep you in his care always.  
Thick shadows creep like silent ghosts  
About my head;  
I lose myself in tender dreams,  
While overhead  
The moon comes stealing through the window  
bars,  
A silver sickle gleaming 'mid the stars.  
For I, though I am far away,  
Feel safe and strong;  
To trust you thus, dear love—and yet—  
The night is long—  
I say with sobbing breath the old fond prayer,  
Good night! Sweet dreams! God keep you  
everywhere!

### An Aristocratic Bravo.

It was late in the evening on the 4th of September, 1799, that the Emperor Paul of Russia was excitedly pacing his plainly-furnished bed-room.

Every now and then he stood still, and glanced at a letter which he held in his hand.

"She cannot come, she writes," he exclaimed. "Holy Ivan, she must come. I am too deeply enamored of her. The pretext for her refusal is her husband's jealousy."

He burst into a scornful laugh. "Jealousy!" he cried, stamping his foot angrily. "What do I care for the jealousy of such an old curmudgeon as the Count Ershinsky, who is married to the most charming young wife in the world! She cannot possibly love him. He is too old and ugly for that. Mine she must and shall become, and I am sure from what she has given me to understand that she would not be very averse to become my mistress, if she could safely do so. But how shall I arrange this? I cannot send Count Ershinsky, who served my mother, and so faithfully, to Siberia, nor can I carry off his wife by main force."

The Emperor's brutal face assumed an expression of the most violent rage. He stamped his foot angrily, and gave vent to the most shocking blasphemy. Then he threw himself upon his couch, and, as was his habit, speedily fell asleep.

Next morning he awoke in a very bad humor. When his valet entered the bed-room in order to dress him, the Czar cursed him fearfully, flung a glass of water at the terrified servant, and then ordered him to send for the Minister of Police.

That functionary, who had to make every morning an oral report to the Emperor Paul, was already in waiting in one of the ante-rooms of the Winter Palace, when he was summoned to the bed-chamber of his imperial master.

"Well," shouted the Czar to him, in his coarse way, "what do you report to-day, Baron Couberg?"

"Very little, your Majesty," was the Minister's humble reply; "only one rather remarkable man arrived yesterday at St. Petersburg."

"Who is he?"

"Baron Lioir D'Estant, a French refugee."

"What is there remarkable about him?" asked the Emperor.

The Minister replied in an undertone: "Your Majesty, I cannot say whether what I have heard about this Frenchman is true or not, but I doubt."

"That miserable French spy of yours?"

"Yes, sire. Durny tells me that Baron Lioir D'Estant is a great scoundrel."

"Shaw!" interrupted the Czar. "Most of the French refugees here in St. Petersburg are."

"Very true, your Majesty; but Durny told me that M. D'Estant is a very peculiar sort of a scoundrel. He is an aristocratic bravo, a professional duelist, who, for a certain sum of money, will challenge the person who has become obnoxious to the man that has hired him. He is a matchless swordsman, and invariably kills his adversaries."

man I want," he said to himself. "When he has done my bidding I shall see to it that he speedily disappears."

An hour later the Minister of Police returned to the Winter Palace, accompanied by Baron Lioir D'Estant. The latter was a fine-looking, polished Frenchman. His face had rather a good-natured expression. Only every now and then a sinister glance from his black eyes indicated his true character, which was that of an infernal villain. In fact his misdeeds were much more numerous and horrible than what was said about him in the report of the Minister of Police.

He was ushered into the private cabinet of the Emperor Paul, who had meanwhile risen from his bed and put on the uniform of a Russian Field Marshal.

D'Estant bowed with the ease of a polished courtier. The Czar motioned to the Minister of Police to leave the room. Then he said sternly to the Frenchman:

"I know your antecedents, Baron D'Estant. I have a notion to send you to Siberia for the impudence you displayed in coming to St. Petersburg."

The Frenchman turned deadly pale. "Your Majesty cannot be in earnest," he stammered.

"I am in dead earnest, monster," said Paul, with a terrible scowl. "I have a notion to send you to Siberia for the impudence you displayed in coming to St. Petersburg."

"They say, Baron, that you are an excellent swordsman."

"I am, Your Majesty."

"Are you sure you can kill any adversary that may be pitted against you?"

"Yes, sire."

"Well, then, Baron," said the emperor Paul. "I have in my regiment of Life Guards, an officer, Count Ershinsky, who has done something for which he deserves death, but I prefer not to have him executed. Challenge him, kill him, and you shall not be sent to Siberia. You can see Count Ershinsky on parade to-day, in front of the Winter Palace. You know now what I want, Baron D'Estant?"

The latter bowed and said: "In twenty-four hours Count Ershinsky shall be a dead man," he murmured.

"Now leave me, Baron," said the Czar; "but remember that my police will dog your steps until you have fulfilled your promise."

The Frenchman saw Count Ershinsky on parade and insulted him. They exchanged cards and a duel between them was arranged for the following morning.

As usual, swords were chosen for the occasion.

Count Ershinsky did not know the terrible skill of his unscrupulous antagonist.

A minute after the duel commenced he fell, pierced through the left lung. He was conveyed to his residence, where he expired a few hours after, amid the lamentations of his young wife and his son Stephen, whom a former wife had borne to him, and who was then a lad of sixteen.

And now occurred something really strange in this sombre affair.

Baron D'Estant happened to see the young widow of his victim, and at once became deeply enamored with her. He managed to gain access to her. She did not repulse him, for she wanted to elicit from him the true reason why he had picked a quarrel with her husband and had killed him.

Intoxicated with the smiles of the charming creature, the Frenchman told all about the Emperor Paul having hired him to assassinate her husband. Then she drove him with fearful imprecations from her presence, and wrote the Czar a scathing letter, in which she upbraided him for his infamous conduct.

### Brigham Young's Estate.

The failure of the heirs of the late Brigham Young to agree in the distribution of his property will in all probability, cause a lawsuit that will attract the attention of the whole country and create as much scandal as the present squabble over Vanderbilt's estate. The contestants will be 25 wives or their heirs, consisting of 45 children. The Prophet is generally believed to have had only 19 wives, but this is undoubtedly a mistake, and if the law is invoked it will probably be shown that Brigham had no less than 25 wives and would have had 30 if he could have persuaded certain good-looking ladies to join his family. Among the most notable of Brigham's numerous progeny may be mentioned John, Brigham, Jr., Joseph, Alice and Luna, children of his first wife. Alice wanted to marry a Mr. Tobin, but Brigham gave her to his confidential clerk, Hiram B. Clawson, who already had a wife, Luna was wild, and the Prophet soon married her off to a Mormon gentleman. Lucy Seely's son Heber has already been mentioned as one of the worst boys in Salt Lake. Mrs. Waite says: "One morning after breakfast Heber, then only ten or twelve years old went into the kitchen and undertook to help himself to anything he could find. Mr. Smith, the cook, would not permit it, when Heber seized a fork, and with oaths, tried to stab him." This boy and a son of Harriet Cook, laid a plan to kill Smith, but failed. Mrs. Hampton, before her marriage with the Prophet, had a daughter, Vilate, whom Heber Young and Ferametz Little wanted to marry, but what ultimately became of her, I do not know. Formerly Brigham kept his wives in the Lion House, a sort of hotel where each had her separate apartments. The building cost about \$30,000 and was as good as could be built in the States for \$50,000. The basement contained cellars, wash rooms, kitchens, dish rooms, a dining room, pantry, coachman's room, school room and two large halls. The second story had four apartments. The third story, or really the second story (the basement being under the ground) had twenty-one apartments. The rooms were large, convenient and well furnished. Brigham was a strict disciplinarian, but could not always keep down rows in the family. The Prophet rose early, dressed and shaved every morning, and then assembled his wives and children for prayer. After singing and prayer they went to breakfast, which was served in a large hall. Brigham sat at the head of the table and Lucy Decker, at the foot and poured out the coffee. The children had side-tables and their mothers could eat with them if they wished. It was to all appearance a happy family and as well behaved, polite and mannerly as any in the land. Whatever heartburnings there were or jealousies the women kept them to themselves, and not even the boldest dare show her temper at the table before the Prophet, whom they all looked up to as a god. Of late years, Brigham did not eat with his wives, his breakfast being simply a bowl of bread and milk. On rising each lady put her room in order, making up the bed and sweeping. After breakfast the women walked out, sang, played the piano or sewed. Several of them embroidered beautifully, made colored cloth, and were very proud of their handiwork. The Prophet kept several carriages, and the ladies could go shopping or driving whenever they pleased. In the evening all went to the theatre, where Brigham's wives and children had reserved seats. It is said the Prophet was very liberal and gave his wives plenty of pin money. They had a dancing master, a French teacher and an instructor in music. During his latter years Young endeavored to give each of his favorite wives a cottage and \$1,000 a year in pin money. It is said he offered a house and \$1,000 per annum to any good-looking young lady who would marry him.

Darwin tells us, in his Researches into Natural History, that in Banda Oriental, South America, it is a common thing to see flocks of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at a distance of some miles from any house or man. The method of canine education there practiced, consists in separating the puppy, while very young, from its mother and in accustoming it to its future companions. A ewe is held three or four times a day for the little thing to suck, and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs or with the children of the family. From this education it has no wish to leave the flock, and just as another dog will defend its master, man, so will this the sheep. On the approach of a stranger, the dog immediately advances barking, and the sheep cluster in his rear as if around the oldest ram. These dogs can be readily taught to bring home the flock at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young is their desire to play with the sheep, and in doing so they sometimes gallop their charges unmercifully. They come to the house daily for some meat, and as soon as they get it, skulk away as if ashamed of themselves. Away from the flock they seem timid with regard to other dogs, but when with their charge neither domesticated nor wild dogs dare venture to attack them.

—Captain Paul Boynton has just made a trip down the Gironne river from Toulouse to Bordeaux, in France, in six days and fourteen hours, and met with a warm reception all along the voyage. He will now undertake a voyage down the Seine.

—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, during his stay in Paris, purchased pictures by celebrated artists to the amount of \$200,000.

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SATURDAY, AUG. 17TH, 1878.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT.  
**W. H. FORNEY.**

GEN. WM. H. FORNEY.

The Democratic Convention of this Congressional District, which met at Gadsden the 9th inst., nominated GEN. FORNEY without opposition, and it is almost certain that his election in November will follow without opposition. "Every man, woman and child in the District" being heartily for him.

It is rare that any one in public station acquires so deep a hold on a constituency as has Gen. Forney during his term of service in Congress. The secret of his wonderful popularity lies partly, at least, in his matchless military record, the unbounded confidence the people repose in his courage, honesty and good sense, his freest personal magnificence, the equanimity with which he bears success, his entire freedom from debility, his yet easy approachableness. Couple these personal traits of character with the influence and power for good that he is known to possess at Washington, and it is no wonder that honors unsought are tendered him that less gifted men must struggle fiercely for.

We publish this week an article from the Haynesville Examiner, Auditor Brewer's paper, on the political complexion of the next Legislature, that may be of interest to our readers. It will be observed that Col. Sheid, the Representative elect from this county, is classed with the opposition—that is the Radicals, Independents, and Greenbackers. We observe that he has been classed also by the Gadsden Times and perhaps other papers. We call attention to the fact to correct a misapprehension. There was no nomination made for Representative in this county, and consequently there could have been no Independent candidate. The mistake arose, probably from the fact that Col. Sheid ran as an Independent in the race previous to the last. Since that time he has participated in a county convention to appoint delegates to Montgomery. Under the late ruling of the Chairman of the State Executive committee the Independent candidate will be admitted to the caucuses of the party in the Legislature and will thus be practically debared a vote for U. S. Senator and Solicitor. As we are anxious that Calhoun shall have a voice in the election of Senator and Solicitor, we are unwilling to let Col. Brewer's classification pass without protest.

S. S. Celebration at Howell's Chapel.

We have never seen a grander success in its line than was the Sunday school celebration at Howell's Chapel, Cleburne county, the 9th inst. Fully fifteen hundred people were present, embracing citizens of Georgia, Cleburne and Calhoun counties, and by this vast throng of old and young the best of order and the most decorous deportment was observed throughout the day.

The fullest preparation had been made by Rev. W. P. Howell and his excellent lady and others of the hospitable people of the neighborhood to receive even a greater number, and there was none of the jar and crush, the suffering for water and the general discomfort attendant upon so large gatherings. Every road leading to the grand old grove of lofty oaks was arched with evergreens and the castles of each arch bore in conspicuous letters the one word "welcome." Accompanied by our better half we reached the grounds early, but already the various schools, with banners flying, were formed in procession ready to march to the stand. The Jacksonville Brass band headed the procession, and left the charm of music to the march. Above four hundred Sunday school scholars and teachers were in the procession, and these were no sooner around the stand than there burst forth a peal of melody from a thousand throats, and the words rang again with the words of that grand old hymn.

"CORONATION."

The scene was peculiarly impressive, and innumerable indeed must have been that dio who could have listened without a motion. The programme was then read by Mr. N. J. Tumlin, of Georgia, Master of Ceremonies, an impressive prayer was delivered by Rev. M. Jones, of Cedar-town, a song by the Rabbit town school followed, and then came the welcome address by Rev. W. P. Howell. It was most gracefully delivered, felicitously expressed and altogether the most finished talk of the day, though very brief. The programme was then carried out and as published; with some changes made necessary by the absence of some of the schools in a body and one of the speakers, Rev. H. A. Williams. His place was filled by Prof. Ferguson, of Edwardsville. The Professor's speech, though impromptu, was sensible, practical, at times eloquent. We cannot attempt in our limited space to follow the programme through. Suffice it to say it was made up of songs well executed from the various schools, music by the band and twenty minute speeches. The Sunday schools that participated in a body were, Rabbit Town, Howell's Chapel, Bethel, Muscadine and the Georgia schools, and the speakers were Rev. W. P. Howell, Prof. Ferguson, Rev. M. Jones, Mr. Williams and Mr. N. J. Tumlin, who, though not billed for a speech, managed to say a great many good things all along through the exercises of the day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

were not altogether confined to the subject of Sunday schools, but were interesting, varied, and reflected credit upon each and every speaker. Each took up

any line of thought that suggested itself and treated it as he saw fit. Mr. Jones made the.

SECULAR PRESS

the almost exclusive text of his remarks and poured some pretty hot shot into the newspapers for the alleged tendency of the same toward infidelity, and counselled a free subscription to religious newspapers to counteract their influence. Addressing a Sunday school assembly, he thought that the speaker could have told his hearers that it was from the secular press of England that the Sunday school first received the encouragement and impetus that has carried it to its present elevation. Although at intervals after the formation of the first Christian churches the custom prevailed of assembling the children and youth of Christian parents on the first day of the week for instruction, down to the time of Martin Luther who organized Sunday schools in Germany no such impetus for religious instruction as to learn the youth to read and write, the Sunday school proper was not instituted until the time of Robert Raikes, a newspaper man. In 1783 he first published in his own newspaper, the "Gloucester Journal," the result of his efforts in organizing schools. Other newspapers took up the theme, and in three years 250,000 children were receiving Sunday school instruction in Great Britain. In 1786 Bishop Asbury, of Virginia, established the first Sunday school in the United States on the Raikes plan. From that day to this the good work has continued and improved in character until we have the Sunday school of to-day, with its vast membership, its newspapers, and its distinct libraries. In 1861 the distinct work written for Sunday school libraries numbered in the United States 4,500, and the membership in this country exceeded three million. It must be vastly greater now, and the secular press was the Divinely appointed agent to bring about this grand result; and to day the secular press is foremost in blazing the way to every enterprise or work that looks to the amelioration of man's condition or his moral elevation. Like all other human institutions it is fallible and errs, but it is as near on a line of right as human institutions ever attain. If more newspapers, both secular and religious, were carried to the hearthstones of the people, the world would be wiser and better for it. But in this digression in defense of the press, we had almost forgotten

THE DINNER.

This was spread beneath the shade of the oaks by the hospitable people who had brought baskets of provisions, and every soul on the ground was freely invited to partake. It was a most bounteous repast, elegantly prepared. After dinner the programme was resumed and continued until the song "Sweet Bye and Bye," as rendered by all the schools and congregation, proclaimed the exercises of the day at an end. The band played lively airs, and amid music, laughter and kind good-byes the people dispersed to their homes; and thus ended this most pleasant day to us that we have spent in a year.

Returning we came down Terrapin valley, and stopped over a night and the greater part of next day in that most hospitable region in the world—the country about Bethel church and Ladiga. After listening to a capital sermon from Rev. C. E. Alday, we dined with a friend near Ladiga, and Sunday evening reached home, twice repaid for the trouble of a three days trip among the mountains and valleys of Cleburne and Calhoun.

It will be observed from the official return of the election that Mr. Sewers was scratched in this county to the extent of 87 votes. We mention the fact simply to say that this result was entirely due to his controversy with Judge Walker just before the State Convention. Judge Walker is an old and very highly respected citizen of this county, and many men thought Mr. Sewers to blame in first attacking him. (Judge Walker's) letter on taxation in the manner that he did, and subsequently too severe in the controversy that followed. While on the subject we will also state that the scratching of Mr. Sewers' name was in no way the result of his triumph over Capt. Crook in the convention. Capt. Crook did all he could for him, and induced many men to forego their expressed determination to scratch the ticket; and this action on his part doubtless saved to Mr. Sewers many votes that he would otherwise have lost.

Stonewall Jackson.

Grant thinks Stonewall Jackson might have died to sustain his great reputation later in the war, when the North had defeated General's capable of rapid movements. It would be hardly fair in judging a man's life work to take a period extending beyond his life, speculating upon what he did not do in that, or upon what he might not have done. Gen. Grant's complete tragedy in 1862. It was complete. His genius was displayed in his clear insight into the situation of affairs, in which he never made a mistake and in his wonderful power of combination, in which he never allowed his subordinates to make mistakes. His tactical arrangements were equal to his strategic movements, and on the field his genius was exhibited in the same clear perception and calm planning, efficient and then and iron resolution. Gen. Grant thinks Sherman or Sherman would have been a watch for him. Sheridan's ability is unquestioned, but his success was as an cavalry leader, and that too when the Confederate cavalry was worn down to more a skeleton, efficient and well led, but badly mounted and few in numbers. The Federal cavalry had been trained, recruited to a large force, superbly mounted. Sheridan won his fame when the Confederate at its worst. As for Gen. Sherman, he never displayed the ability of a great commander. His dash to the sea unopposed, was a mere brilliant piece of sensational warfare, exhibiting none of the qualities which made Jackson at once a Cromwell and a Napoleon. —Nashville American.

Things still look like war with Mexico.

The Election And The Elector.

Returns of Monday's election in the state came in slowly. There was no opposition to the state ticket, and therefore no great interest felt in many of the counties. RUFUS W. COLE, elected governor, WM. W. SCREWS, secretary of state, ISAAC H. VINCENT, treasurer, WILLIS BAKER, auditor, HENRY C. TOMPKINS, attorney general, and LEMOR B. BOX, superintendent of education; all Conservative nominees. The vote cast for this ticket will probably not exceed 65,000 or 70,000, or about two thirds of the strength of the party in the state.

Capt. COBB is the 4th man elected for a first term as governor without opposition; the others being Mr. MURPHY, of Monroe in 1825, Judge COLLIER of Tuscaloosa in 1849, and Judge MOORE of Perry in 1857; though Col. WINSTON of Sumter had no organized opposition at his first election. While Gov. ALLEN, Gov. GAYLE of Monroe, Gov. BAGBY of Monroe, and Gov. FITZPATRICK of Autauga had no avowed opposition for a 2d term.

There was a warm contest in several counties between the legitimate and illegitimate candidates. There were avowed Radical legislators only in Conecuh, Dallas, Lowndes, Randolph, Montgomery, and perhaps one or two other counties. That party backed the Independents and Nationalists (Greenbackers) everywhere, and had been successful in electing several. The probabilities are that the legislature will be composed as follows:

Conservatives.	Opposition.
Senate.....	3
House.....	20
	113
	20

The three classes as Opposition in the counties are as follows: Brown, of Wilcox, W. D. McCurdy of Lowndes, and John A. Steele of Colbert, if the latter has beaten Gen. Rather. Of these, Mr. Burford and Mr. McCurdy claim to be Democrats, and the latter probably elects as such, while Mr. Steele would probably resist the charge of Radicalism; thus leaving no avowed member of that party in the senate. In the house one member from Conecuh, one from Winston, two from Lowndes, and one from Randolph, are probably all the avowed Radicals in the house, though it is not certain that any of these have been elected. Autauga, Lawrence, Chilton, Calhoun, Colbert, Henry, Dale, and Pike (one or two in the latter) have probably elected as Independents, which would be nine in number, while Walker has probably elected a national or Greenbacker. It is a cause of congratulation that Dallas, Montgomery and Perry will be represented by true and good men for the first time in 10 years; and perhaps Green and Wilcox have also chosen men of the same stripe through the influence of the Radicals.

Of the representatives elect, nearly all are war men, and it will not be a strong body either in talents or experience. The majority of the members of the Legislature of 1876 were war men, and the Legislature of 1877 was a better one. The Legislature of 1878 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1879 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1880 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1881 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1882 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1883 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1884 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1885 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1886 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1887 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1888 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1889 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1890 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1891 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1892 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1893 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1894 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1895 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1896 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1897 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1898 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1899 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1900 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1901 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1902 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1903 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1904 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1905 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1906 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1907 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1908 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1909 will be a better one. The Legislature of 1910 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 1911 will be a better one. 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The Legislature of 2012 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2013 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2014 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2015 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2016 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2017 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2018 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2019 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2020 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2021 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2022 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2023 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2024 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2025 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2026 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2027 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2028 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2029 will be a better one. The Legislature of 2030 will be a better one, and the Legislature of 2031 will be a better one. 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# Republican

VOLUME XLII.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

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## THE REPUBLICAN.

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## A GRAND SONG.

In vain men tell us time can alter  
Old loves or make old memories falter,  
That with the old year the old year's life  
Closes.

The old dew still falls on the old sweet flowers,  
The old sun revives the new-fledged hours,  
The old summer rears the new-born roses.

Much more a Muse that bears upon her  
Brim and wreath and flower of honor,  
Gathered long since and long since woven,  
Fad-a not or falls as fall the vernal

Blossoms that bear no fruit eternal,  
By summer or winter charmed or cloven,  
No time casts down, no time upraises,  
Such loves, such memories, and such praises,

No saving screen from frost or thunder,  
To tend and house around and under,  
The imperishable and peerless flower.

Oh! thanks, old thoughts, old aspirations,  
Cultive men's lives and lives of nations,  
Dead, but for one thing which survives—  
The indelible and unpriced treasure,

The old joy of power, the old pride of place,  
That lives in light above men's lives.

## Terrible Revenge.

At daybreak on the 25th of June, 1631,  
everybody in Turin was still asleep.  
Only Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy,  
had left his couch, and was uneasily  
pacing his sitting room in the ancient  
palace of his dynasty. He had been  
unable to find rest.

Some vague, evil foreboding of a great  
imminent misfortune had haunted him  
all night.

As he was walking nervously up and  
down the sumptuous apartment, which  
was faintly lighted up by the first rays  
of the rising sun, he every now and then  
uttered incoherent sentences.

"What can this mean?" he said to  
himself. "What is going to happen? Is  
it a presentiment of my approaching  
end? I am very healthy. Barely 40.  
Will my wife die? My sister?"

He was interrupted by a loud rap at  
the door, which he hastened to open.  
Then he started back with a cry of  
terror, for into the room rushed a young  
woman, dressed in a torn white wrapper.  
Her bare feet were covered with mud.  
She was deadly pale, and panting for  
breath.

"Angelina!" exclaimed the Duke, in  
dismay.

"Yes, my brother, it is I!" she replied  
bursting into a fit of crying.

"Tell me what all this means," he  
said, imploringly, stepping close up to  
her.

She sprang to her feet, and, drawing  
herself up to her full height, she slowly  
bowed out:

"It means that I, the Duchess Angeli-  
na, of Savoy, only sister of the reigning  
Duke, have been vilely dishonored."

As she uttered these words she pre-  
sented a weird, awe-inspiring appear-  
ance.

The Duke shuddered.

"Dishonored!" he ejaculated, "By  
whom?"

"Listen, my brother," she replied,  
"and I will tell you all about this dread-  
ful occurrence. You know that I retired  
at an early hour last night. The air  
was so sultry that I opened the window  
of my bed chamber. For hours my sleep  
was feverish and restless. At last I  
became very drowsy and sank into a  
quiet slumber. Suddenly I awoke. By  
the dim light of my night lamp I per-  
ceived to my horror that several masked  
men were in the room. I wanted to  
scream for help, but before I was able  
to do so one of them exclaimed, 'She is  
awake. I will put her to sleep again.'  
He rushed up to me and held a strongly-  
scented handkerchief under my nose.  
I became unconscious. In that condition  
I remained for hours, and three  
hours ago I awoke, chilled through and  
through, on the Astoria road near the  
deserted old Castle Teverini. It was  
raining very hard, and I did not meet  
anybody as I hurriedly sped back to this  
palace."

"Then you were carried off and—"

He stopped short.

She covered her face with her hands.  
The Duke angrily stamped his foot.

What villians may have committed  
this infernal outrage?" he cried.

She dropped her arms. Her beautiful  
face was livid. A sinister fire was burn-  
ing in her large black eyes.

"I know nothing about it," she said.  
"Only one thing remains for you and me,"  
she added, raising her voice; "you must  
avenge me, and—"

"I must die!" he asked quickly.

So saying, she snatched his poniard  
from its golden sheath and buried it in  
her heart.

With a loud cry of terror Charles Em-  
manuel caught her form in his arms.  
She shuddered convulsively and expired.

"This died in her nineteenth year one  
of the most beautiful Princesses of Italy.  
The Duke was in such consternation  
that, for a moment, he did not know  
what to do. Then he carried her corpse  
into his bed chamber, and laid it tenderly  
on his couch. Locking the door of  
the bed chamber he shouted out:

"Cameriere! Cameriere!"

A few minutes later a sleepy-looking  
chamberlain came in.

"Anselmo," said the Duke to him  
with forced calmness, "I want to see  
the Marchese Tressini without delay."

The chamberlain bowed and withdrew.  
The Marchese Tressini was Charles  
Emmanuel's confident, favorite and fac-  
tuum. He was possessed of all the ena-  
ning and unscrupulousness of the Italian  
ace. He was about 45 years old, and

whenever the Duke of Savoy wanted to  
send any one on a confidential mission  
he invariably selected the Marchese.

The latter was, half an hour later, at  
the palace. Charles Emmanuel commu-  
nicated everything to him. In conclu-  
sion the Duke said:

"Tressini, ferret out the perpetrators  
of this outrage, and I shall give you the  
finest estate I own."

The Marchese promised to do his best.  
For two days all the efforts he made to  
discover a clue as to the men that had  
carried off and ravished the young  
Duchess Angeli remained unsuccessful.

In the afternoon of the third day he  
reappeared before the Duke, who had  
just returned from the funeral of his  
poor sister, which he had attended as the  
only mourner.

"Any news?" asked Charles Emman-  
uel eagerly.

"I know who did it," replied the  
Marchese. "Your Highness, a few  
days ago I rode once more along the  
Astoria road, near the point where our  
lamented young Duchess, according to  
what she told you, awoke to con-  
sciousness on that terrible night. Sud-  
denly I was met by a young man gallop-  
ing up the road. It was Signor Caba-  
dino, one of the five young Venetians  
that recently arrived in this city.

Upon catching sight of me he was  
visibly frightened. Suddenly it occur-  
ed to me that he might be one of the  
guilty parties. So I ordered him to stop.  
He accelerated the speed of his horse.  
I fired my pistol at him and wounded  
him in the shoulder. He fell to the  
ground. Hurrying up to him I leaped  
from the saddle. 'Do not kill me,' he  
said, imploringly, 'and I will confess  
everything.' And then he told me that  
he and his four friends from Venice,  
after drinking a great deal of wine, had  
conceived the idea of carrying off the  
Duchess Angeli, whose charms had  
excited their desires. A faithless foot-  
man of your Highness was bribed into  
betraying to them how they might easily  
gain access to the bed chamber of your  
noble sister. They entered it, dragged  
her, and carried her on horseback to a  
deserted villa near Castle Teverini.

After perpetrating their horrible out-  
rages upon the ill-fated lady there, they  
left her in her night dress in the road  
near the villa.

"And these scoundrels are sons of  
the noblest houses of Venice?" exclam-  
ed the Duke, bitterly.

"Their names are Antonio Ballerio,  
Bernardino Zefarri, Francesco Varone,  
Marco Odono, and Sergio Allegrotti.  
Allegrotti is the one I shot."

"Where is he?" asked the Duke.

"I left him at a peasant's house near  
where I caught him, your Highness."

"Set us ride thither, Tressini."

An hour later they arrived at the  
peasant's house, where the young Venet-  
ian was lying on a couch writhing  
and groaning with pain.

"What footman of mine was bribed  
by you?" demanded the Duke.

"Tommaso Aligi," replied the Venet-  
ian.

The Duke drew his pistol and shot  
Allegrotti through the heart. He then  
ordered the peasant to bury the corpse  
in some lonely spot.

Returning to Turin Charles Emman-  
uel summoned the four Venetians to his  
presence.

"Signori," he said to them, seem-  
ing in a careless tone. "I have to show  
you a small but very curious room in  
this palace?"

Leading the way he conducted them  
to a sort of niche in the very thick,  
solid wall of an apartment in the base-  
ment of the building.

As soon as the four young men had  
stepped, not without serious misgivings,  
into the niche, the Duke said to them  
in a terrible voice:

"Do you know why I showed you  
this niche? You are to be immured  
here, murderers of my sister!"

They tried to rush out, but drawing  
his sword he drove them back, and  
closed the niche with a large board.

Then two masons made their appear-  
ance. They carried bricks and mortar,  
and quickly walled up the niche.

The four victims were buried alive!

Their fate remained a profound secret  
for forty years, when their skeletons  
were accidentally discovered. Their  
families had made the most desperate  
efforts to ascertain what had become of  
them, but all to no purpose.

Tommaso Aligi, the Duke's faithless  
footman, was slowly and barbarously  
tortured to death. His eyes were dug  
out of their sockets and then he was  
burned over a slow fire. His execution  
lasted three quarters of an hour.

The Manufacture of Matches.

This industry has now arisen to great  
proportions. The demand for matches  
in Great Britain is eight daily for each  
individual; in Belgium, nine per capita;  
and in Europe and North America, the  
average is sixty for every inhabitant.

To meet this demand matches are pro-  
duced by the millions, and the waxed  
taper, before division into small pieces,  
is measured by the mile. It is stated  
that one pound of phosphorus is suffi-  
cient for 1,000,000 matches, though the  
proportion varies greatly. The largest  
makers are in Austria, two of whom  
use twenty tons of phosphorus each per  
annum, and produce forty-five thousand  
million matches. One firm in New  
York uses annually 700,000 lbs. of choice  
white-pine timber, 100,000 pounds of  
sulphur, and 150 tons of strawboard for  
the boxes. Great improvement has been  
made in the machinery for bundling  
the wood and for making the boxes.

## Oxygen as a Curative Agent.

The air we breathe is made up of nitro-  
gen and oxygen, two distinct elements,  
in the proportion of four parts of nitro-  
gen to one of oxygen. In respiration  
the nitrogen is thrown out of the lungs,  
but the oxygen is absorbed into the  
blood, where it forms a chemical union  
with the carbonaceous matter which it  
finds there, and the result is the produc-  
tion of carbonic acid gas, which is ex-  
haled with the breath.

Dr. Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen  
as a distinct element and the life-giving  
principle of the atmosphere, called it  
"vital air," as it was known by this  
name for many years. Its chief action  
in the body is to purify and revitalize  
the blood, and the process by which  
this is done is as follows: One half of  
the heart is always engaged in the work  
of pumping the blood which has been  
collected from all parts of the body,  
into the lungs. Here this blood, dark  
and impure from being loaded with a  
kind of charcoal or carbon, the worn out  
tissues of the body, comes so near to  
the air inhaled that nothing lies between  
the blood and the air but a most filmy  
membrane, so attenuated that the  
oxygen is instantly absorbed through it  
into the blood. Here it immediately  
forms a chemical union with the car-  
bon which it finds in the blood, thus  
generating carbonic acid gas; and this  
gas passes as readily through the same  
membrane to be exhaled with the breath  
as the oxygen did in the opposite direc-  
tion. The blood is thus relieved of its  
impurities, and is left of a bright crim-  
son color. In this state it is returned  
to the other half of the heart, to be again  
sent on its life and health dispensing  
round. Again it is returned to the  
lungs loaded with more impurities,  
thus ever completing the circle of life.

Now, it can readily be seen that if  
from any cause we get an insufficient  
supply of oxygen, the blood cannot be  
entirely relieved of its impurities, and  
will be sent to the arteries in an un-  
healthy condition. On its return to the  
heart, charged with a new supply of  
carbon, it does not find enough oxygen  
there to dissolve it entirely out and so  
returns to the heart with a slight in-  
crease in the measure of its impurity,  
and again makes its round through the  
body.

Unless something be done to increase  
the supply of oxygen to the lungs, it is  
clear our bodies must in time become  
overcharged with the carbon of our  
worn-out tissues, and the blood seriously  
poisoned. The process of deteriora-  
tion may be slow, but if it goes steadily  
on, disease of one kind or another, ac-  
cording to the peculiarity of diathesis in  
the individual, must surely come.

That from many causes incident to our  
indoor lives and sedentary habits, and to  
our repressed modes of breathing, suffi-  
cient oxygen to purify the blood is not  
always taken, is a fact well known to  
physicians. This is found to be one of  
the most fruitful causes of depressed  
vitality and consequent impaired health,  
and unless an occasional larger supply  
of oxygen is obtained by persons who  
fall into these vicious modes of respira-  
tion freedom from some form of disease  
is impossible.

Ever since the discovery of oxygen,  
and a knowledge of its special use in  
the animal economy, physicians and  
chemists have, naturally enough, looked  
to it as the means by which vitality  
might be restored when lost by disease;  
and for years experiment after experi-  
ment has been made in the hope of  
making it available as a curative agent.

But not until within the last ten or  
twelve years has such a combination of  
oxygen and nitrogen been obtained as  
to give the right proportion. The dis-  
covery of this particular combination  
of oxygen and nitrogen, after long and  
laborious scientific research, has re-  
sulted in developing it into a practi-  
cable, safe and powerful curative agent.

The history of this agent, now so  
widely known as 'Compound Oxygen,'  
is briefly this: An American physician  
who had suffered from an attack of  
pneumonia which came near proving  
fatal, found his recovery so slow and  
imperfect as to make it necessary for  
him to relinquish his practice and seek  
recovery in a European climate. Months  
of diligent search for lost health ended  
in disappointment. Not willing to  
abandon the hope of restoration he  
thought to make available his scientific  
knowledge, particularly of chemistry.  
Like hundreds before him, he seized  
upon the idea that oxygen, that natural  
stimulus of the lungs, promised best  
for research and investigation. Having  
possessed himself of the best Eng-  
lish and continental literature upon the  
subject, and profiting by the failures as  
well as the successes of European  
savants, he entered upon his researches.

The crown of all these efforts was the  
agent he named 'Compound Oxygen,'  
and through its use a complete resto-  
ration of his own health. In less than  
three months, under its use his weight,  
remarkable as the statement may be  
thought, increased from one hundred  
and twenty pounds to one hundred and  
ninety, at which it has remained for  
many years.

Immediately on reading this result,  
the doctor commenced the administra-  
tion of this new remedy for pulmonary  
disease, and found, to his great surprise  
and pleasure, that where other diseases  
were present in his patients, relief and  
cure followed as surely as in the special  
affections for which they had come for  
treatment. Catarrh, dyspepsia, head-  
ache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and the  
various forms of chronic and nervous  
diseases which so baffle the physician's  
skill, yielded to the compound oxygen

as readily as affections of the lungs and  
bronchia. And this, because the action  
of the new remedy was general; re-  
moving obstructions from all parts of  
the system, purifying the blood, and  
revitalizing the nervous centres.  
Health comes as a natural consequence.

After a few years of unobtrusive  
practice in this new direction, and with  
results which alike surprised both the  
doctor and his patients, the more thor-  
ough work of a general administration  
of the oxygen treatment was given into  
the hands of Dr. G. R. Starkey, at No.  
1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, a  
medical practitioner of over twenty  
years' standing. It is now more  
than ten years since he became  
identified with this treatment, and in  
that time its remarkable curative  
and re-vitalizing power have become  
known in all parts of the country, and  
hundreds stand ready to give their  
grateful testimony in its favor. More  
recently Dr. G. E. Felen, a physician  
of high character and professional abil-  
ity, has become associated with Dr.  
Starkey in the work of introducing this  
new agent of cure more widely to the  
public.

In cases of low vitality, and in con-  
valescence, this treatment, it is alleged  
has been found of great value. After  
medicine has done its work of breaking  
up some acute disease, and the physi-  
cian leaves his patient, as he must to  
nature for repair and restoration, he too  
often finds that nature builds again so  
slowly that the period of convalescence  
is often prolonged through weary  
months, while in too many cases the  
old vitality is never restored. In this  
condition, it is said that compound ox-  
ygen is a wonderful restorer of force;  
and taking the theory of its action to be  
true, it is just here that its value should  
most certainly appear.

If all that is claimed for this new  
combination of oxygen and nitrogen be  
indeed true—and we have the most un-  
equivocal testimony to its curative pow-  
er from many persons of high character  
and intelligence, who are well known  
throughout the country—then it looks  
as if a brighter day had come for thou-  
sands of invalids who have heretofore  
sought relief from suffering and slow  
decline.—*Lutheran Observer.*

## Insect Ravages.

The United States Commission which  
was organized for the purpose of inves-  
tigating the subject of insect ravages in  
the West, and of devising a remedy for  
the evil, has finished its field-labors for  
the year.

Among other interesting questions to  
be treated in the report, the migra-  
tory habits of the locust will be de-  
scribed, showing that, like many spe-  
cies of birds, these insects journey at  
certain fixed seasons southward, and at  
certain other seasons return to the place  
of their origin. These migrations be-  
ing foreseen, steps may be taken to  
protect from their ravages the fields  
which lie under their line of flight.

Many methods of accomplishing this  
are suggested, some of the most effec-  
tive of which are the direct fruit of the  
researches and experiments made by  
this Commission. It is shown that the  
destructive propensities of these pests  
can, by timely precautions, be practi-  
cally neutralized. The definite limits,  
beyond which the locusts have not ven-  
tured, are carefully fixed, and the crops  
which are most liable to destruction,  
and the best methods of procedure, with  
regard to the protection of each, are  
specifically given. The insects' feed-  
ing habits are treated at great length,  
and form an interesting feature  
of the report. The examination of the  
stomachs of more than ninety species  
and 690 specimens were made with  
special reference to this subject, and  
the value hitherto placed on these aids  
by entomologists is fully sustained by  
the results now arrived at. Among the  
discoveries made by the Commission,  
those relating to the habits of the silky  
mite and of the blister beetle, will be  
of interest to entomologists. The  
former is an eight-legged creature  
which preys on the locust eggs. It is  
proved to be the mature form of the  
six-legged mite, which is parasitic to  
the locust. Of the larval habits of the  
blister beetle nothing has heretofore  
been known, notwithstanding the  
attention of scientific men has been  
directed to the matter for many years,  
both on account of its value in com-  
merce under the name of the Spanish  
fly, and of the injury it causes to pota-  
toes and some other plants. Many facts  
of interest with regard to the origin  
and habits of this insect have been dis-  
covered and will be made the subject of  
a chapter in the report.

## Habits of Ants.

Sir John Lubbock continues to give  
his observations on the habits of ants.  
He confirms all that has been said of  
their attachment to friends and of their  
bitter hostility to strangers. But he  
does not have a very high opinion of  
their intelligence. He placed some honey  
within a narrow circle of glycerine over  
which he threw a bridge of paper. The  
ants readily crossed to feed on the  
honey; but when the bridge was re-  
moved the glycerine was an insuper-  
able obstacle to them, although a few  
grains of earth would have made them  
crossing. The commencement of  
ants' nests is still a mystery. Ants  
avoid light, and as to color they prefer  
red, and show a marked aversion to blue  
or violet. They live sometimes five  
years.

The greatest pleasure in life is that of  
reading while we are young.

## Sunday in San Francisco.

This



of constitutional liberty. Besides  
desires of witnessing the ultimate  
triumph of the Democratic party over  
innovation which seeks to under-  
mine strength and destroy the unity  
of the organization "D-d glad to  
see you."

themselves appeared to be satisfied after I had electrified all the county, there was a proposition to hold a convention. One of the Executive Committee favored it, the other two opposed it—so the

to \$15.00 per month. Cadet units are furnished in Auburn at lowest rate. For further information send catalogues. Address any member of the City of

I. T. TICHENOR, President.  
STUBBS, Secy.

... was so successfully worked by the  
Confederate Government, for six thousand  
dollars. This mine sold before the war for  
fifty-two thousand dollars. There is more  
in it, and the attention of capitalists is  
drawn to it as a good investment.

Address, L. W. GRANT,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

## Land Owners!

I have lately had applications from gentlemen to buy farms within one, two or even three miles of Jacksonville, that they may be in reach of our excellent school. Parties who own such property, would well to consult me.

L. W. GRANT.

W. W. NESBITT,  
Jacksonville,  
**PRESCRIPTION FREE**  
For the relief of all Sore Throat, Whooping  
Cough, and all disorders brought on by  
croup or excess. Any Druggist has the  
formula. Dr. W. JAGGIN & CO., No.  
West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

**Rust Proof**  
I have several hundred  
celebrated Rust Proof  
established reputation, with  
sale very low.

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